

TABLE VI.
Control Collection to Table V.

Formula.	Number.	Per cent.
00000.....	14	22·2
00300.....	1	1·5
12345.....	17	26·5
123(45).....	8	12·5
1(23)(45).....	10	15·6
(12345).....	14	25·0

SUMMARY.

The conclusions drawn from the foregoing observations are:—

The selection of snails by thrushes is entirely haphazard, and the evidence does not suggest that one form is more palatable than another.

There is some evidence that many-banded specimens of *H. nemoralis* are more abundant in bushy shaded places.

As the thrushes as a rule prefer open feeding-grounds, it is possible that this may account for the higher proportion of unbanded shells at certain "anvils."

The young thrush does not recognize and crack snail-shells instinctively, but each individual probably learns to do so by personal experience.

L.V.—On the Genus *Lepidobatrachus*, Budgett.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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THE British Museum has recently received, by way of exchange with the Cambridge Museum of Zoology, the type-specimens of the problematic Paraguayan Frogs discovered by the late J. S. Budgett, and very shortly described by him in the 'Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science,' xlii. 1899, p. 329, under the names of *Lepidobatrachus asper* and *L. torvis*. I seize this opportunity for expressing an opinion on their systematic position, which had not been dealt with by the author, and for correcting some errors in which he had fallen.

I can see no reason for maintaining the genus *Lepidobatrachus* (etymological justification not stated). On comparing Budgett's diagnosis with that of *Ceratophrys*, one

might think the absence of vomerine teeth and the presence of "two large teeth in dentaries of lower jaw" in the former sufficient ground for generic separation, but both these statements are incorrect. Vomerine teeth are present, forming two small groups between the choanæ, and the supposed teeth in the lower jaw are simply bony processes at the symphysis such as are known in several species of *Rana* and *Ceratophrys*. The teeth in the upper jaw are considerably larger than usual, but the same is the case in *Ceratophrys ornata*, *Rana adspersa*, and other Frogs with biting propensities. "Fontanelles in the parietal region" seems in contradiction with the "great development of membrane bones in the head"; I am unable to explain what the author had in view.

Budgett thought his *Lepidobatrachus lævis* might be the same species as his *L. asper*, but I have no doubt the two are perfectly distinct, as may be seen from the following notes:—

Ceratophrys aspera, Budg.

Tongue a little broader than long, entire, moderately free behind, with a round central papillose area. Vomerine teeth in two small rounded groups between the choanæ; maxillary teeth large; a pair of large, acutely pointed tooth-like processes at the symphysis of the lower jaw. Habit very stout, arm and thigh enclosed in the integument of the body. Head very convex, much broader than long; a rough bony casque surrounding the orbits; snout rounded, profile descending abruptly from the nostrils to the mouth; nostrils close together, 3 times as distant from the tip of the snout as from the eye; latter small, its diameter one-half its distance from the mouth; interorbital space concave, nearly as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum moderately distinct, as large as the eye, from which it is two diameters distant. Fingers rather slender, pointed, without subarticular tubercles, first shorter than second. Hind limb very short, as long as or slightly longer than head and body; tibia shorter than the foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in length from snout to vent; toes short, pointed, half-webbed, without subarticular tubercles; a narrow tarsal fold and a very large oblique, compressed, sharp-edged inner metatarsal tubercle, the length of which is much greater than that of the inner toe. Upper parts with numerous small warts of unequal size; a narrow, spindle-shaped, granulate dermal bone, about half the length of the head, at a short distance from the latter, above the

anterior vertebrae; lower parts smooth; metatarsal tubercle and tips of toes with black horny sheaths.

Budgett described the colour (in life?) as "dull leaden" above; it is now dark brown, with darker vertical bars on the sides of the head and ill-defined spots and marblings on the body; lower parts white or brownish white, mottled with pale brown on the throat and on the sides.

The two female specimens measure 70 mm. and 60 mm. from snout to vent respectively.

Ceratophrys lævis, Budg.

Differs from the preceding in the perfectly smooth head and body, the absence of the bony dorsal shield, the broader and flatter interorbital region, which exceeds the width of the upper eyelid, the longer tibia, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length from snout to vent, and the broader membrane between the toes, which may be described as two-thirds webbed.

A single female specimen, measuring 68 mm. from snout to vent.

LVI.—*Descriptions of New Pyralidæ of the Subfamilies Crambinæ and Siginæ.* By Sir GEORGE F. HAMPSON, Bart., F.Z.S., &c.

[Continued from p. 457.]

(12) *Eudorina leucosticta*, sp. n.

Brassy ochreous; head, thorax, and abdomen tinged with reddish brown. Fore wing with the veins streaked with brown; dentate brown subbasal and antemedial lines with whitish diamond-shaped marks between them in and below the cell and a similar smaller mark in the cell before the subbasal line; an obliquely curved discoidal white lunule and a short streak beyond upper angle of cell; the postmedial line oblique, double with whitish marks in interspaces between its two portions, arising from apex and strongly dentate inwards on vein 2; a fine subterminal line, the cilia intersected with brown. Hind wing paler with whitish patch beyond upper angle of cell.

Hab. BR. N. GUINEA, Humboldt Bay (*Doherty*); D'ENTRE-CASTEAUX Is., Fergusson I. (*Meek*), 1 ♂ type. *Exp.*, ♂ 20, ♀ 28 mm.

Subsp. 1. Head, thorax, and fore wing more uniform red-brown.
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